O. POT MET AT HOUSE W. QUINCY, No. 90 WHEMMAL SPELTER ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT THOMAS PIG TRON-Soft, free, strong, and a Perrapted sebetions for Soutet Pie

Aledical.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA -Can Scrofula be

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Geomy of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLAKE, late of the City New York deceased to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office at No. 235 Pearlet, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of March next.—Dated No. Wyork the 10th day of September, 1856.

NANCY M. BLAKE, Administrators, spi2 lawSmFr:

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all periods having chains against MARIA LOUISA GRAHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with roachers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wakeman & Latting, eage, No. 50 Faitnest, in the City of New York, on or before the mint day of May next.—Dated New-Tork, the with day of New-More 1856.

LOT lawfurff CATHARINE S. MILLER, Executrix.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—
SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—
WILLIAM W. #18HOP Assigner of JOHN D. BURGESS
against LEWIS J. D. FYLE. ROBERT S. EATON, George
Hirl. John W. Condler. James C. Willett, Syriff of the Gre
and County of New York, Edwin H. yr. Philip Tillinghas,
William B. Greene and Nehemiah Engles.—Summons for money
does not on contract.—Count, not act; —To the above named
DEFENDANTS and each of them: You are in rely summoned
and regulated to answer the conspisated. In this section, which DEFENDANTS and each of them: You are is rely surrous and required to answer the composition in this action, we will be filled in the Office of the Clerk of the aforesaid Corol New York, at the City Hall in said City of New York, to serve a copy of your answer to be say of complaint on subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Broadway in said city with twenty days after the service; and if you fail to answer the said of the day of such as review, and if you fail to answer the said of him which the time aforesaid, the plainting in the action lake judgment against y u for the sum of thirty cuch hunderland, with laterest thereon from the first day of December the control of the hundred and fifty-it, beade the cost bis action.

S. D. COZZENS, Plaintin's Attorney. one thousand eight nonlived and infert, bosine the coars of bits action. S. D. COZZENS, Plainin's Attorney. The complaint in the above criticed action was filed in the effice of the Clerk of the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 13th day of February, 1857.

the 13th day of February, 1537.

SUPREME COURT, County of Kings.—William Jay, plaintiff spaint Herry W. Itolson and Acos B lin wife George H. Coamberlin John F. Butterworth William H. Chamberlin and his wife, defendants—Summons for relief—Cong. not ser. To the defendants, William H. Chamberlin and his wife, defendants—Summons for relief—LIN and his wife, whose Gravian name is unknown. You see hereby summoned and required to answer the employing in the hore by summoned and required to answer the employing in the between third arrives, which was this day filled in the office of the Cock of the Gennry of Kings, at the Cry Hail, in the City of Brocklyn, and to acree a copy of your answer to the said semplaint on the subscriber at his office. No 18 William street (Merchants Exchange), in the City of New York, within the way of such acree is not in the count of the summons on you, or lustre of the day of such as wives, and if you fill to account the said complaint within the three aforesaid, the point of in said acrien will apply to the Court for the relief demander of in the complaint.—

Dated New York, 60th February, 1907. New York, 16th February, 1877. GFOSOF A. HALSEY, Pishuff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT-Westchester County. SUPREME COURT—Westchester County.—
OSCAR V. CRANE and RACHEL B. CRANE his wife,
spiries DeBORAH BENNETT. THEODORE BENNETT
and ELLEN ANN his wife, JOHN BENNETT and FRANCES,
his wife, HESTER E. BENNETT, AND AMELIA BENNETT,
MARY O. BENNETT. WILLIAM NELSON, JAMES DAVIS.
WILLIAM F. WHITTEMORE, JOHN S. DICKER,
SOIN ABEL DOWNS SEABURY S. GOULD, HENRY
STUKES and BENATAH G. STORES. Defendants.—
Summons for Relief—(Com. not set.)—To the Debendant
JAMES DAVIS. You are hereby summoned and required
to saves the complaint in this action, which was filed
in the office of the Cierk of the said County of Westchester,
I. White Plains in said County, on the Spin day of January,
inst, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said county,
within twenty days after the service of this summons on
you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail
inf in this action with apply to the Court for the relied demanded
in the complaint—Dated Jan 30, 1857.

E. WELLS, Plaintiff's Atterney,
ferliander F. ed Jan 50, 1867. E. WELLS, Plaintiff's Atterney. Peckskill, N. Y

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—

DHARRIET C. LOCKE, wite of Nathaniel C. Locke, by John J. Lating, hernest friend, against JOHN H. COLAHAN MARY COLAHAN and BENJAMIN CONSTABLE.—Sum mens for relief (Com. not served)—To the Defendants You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kines, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subsert bers, at their office, No. 59 Furton street, New York, within twenty days after the service of this ammons on you reach use of the day of such service; and if you fail to answe the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the saction will apple to the Count for the relief demanded the comp sint.—Dated March 2, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was till the office of the Cerk of the County of Kings, at the City in the City of Brocklyn on the 3d day of March, 1857, which was the City of Brocklyn on the 3d day of March, 1857.

WALEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK hy the grace of God, tree and independent—To all persons interested in the Estate of JOHN JOHNSON, late of the Gray of New York, deceased, as creditors, read of kin, or otherwise, send greening: You said each of you are her shy sited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surregate of the County of New York, at his office in the Gity of New York, on the 17th day of March usent, at elevens of look in the foreneen of that day, there and there to stiend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of CHARITY JOHNSON, as Administratize of the goods, chattels and credits of said de-

and the second of the second of the second of Office of the second of th

New-York Daily Tribune

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

-Messrs, Ticknor & Fields are about to publish Whittier's Poems, complete in two of their elegant litthe bine and gold wimnes. A similar edition of Leigh Hunt, specially prepared for them by the author, is in forwardness. They will also soon produce a complete edition of Mrr. Jameson's works. Of these the " Diary of an Ennuye" will be the first to make its ap-

-Among the announcements of new works in pres we notice one uncer the title, "Arctic Adventure by Sen and Land," by Philips, Sampson & Co. of Boston, edited by Epes Sargent. It will contain an account of explorations and adventures in the Arctic Seas, from the carliest date to the present time, and will be liber ally illustrated with maps and wood cuts.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: A letter published in your paper a few days ago charges Mr. Kea, the Marshal of this city, with being zeniously engaged in the recapture of fugitive slaves, and the arrest and imprisonment of a free col-ored man who calls himself John Tatson. The letter ored man who calls himself John Tatson. The letter was no doubt founded upon the report of persons of respectability who profess to know the facts. but I am assued by Mr. Rea that the report is false, that he had nothing to do in the arrest and imprisonment of any man by the name of Tatson, nor has be been engaged in the business of scarching for and recapturing fugitives for more than a year post. He says he is no advocate for illegal arrests and abductions. Having no personal ker whedge of any noisweal proceedings in the premiers on the part of that gentleman, I volunteer this correction as an act of justice to him. He is an premotes on the part of that gentiemen, I volunteer this correction as an act of justice to him. He is an officer of askin, windiged efficiency and popularity. I esteem him for his many good qualities, and take pleasure in acting that he voted for John C. Fremont a fact incompatible with the alleged official malicastice. Your observant, Jegermucite, Ind., Feb. 28, 1877.

Death of the Original "Uncer Tox."—The Indianapoles Journal records the death, in that city on Sunday last, of Thomas Magruder, an old negro who had attained the advanced age of 110 years. He is rupposed to have been the one who suggested the name and the leading features of the character in Mrs. Stowes celebrated novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This supposition is based on the coincidence of name and character, and on the focts, says The Journal, that fleu y Ward Beecher, when resident there was a constant visitor of "Uncle Tom's," well acquainted with his his tery, and a since readmirer of his virtues: that Mrs. Stoke herself som times called to see the old man, and that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" too, was the name of his house among all his acquaintances, and was a familiar phrase there long but no Mrs. Stowe immortalized it. At all events it is the impression with all the friends of Mrs. Stowe and her brother, in Indianapolis, that "Old Urole Teni" was the original, or at least the suggestion of the hero of the "Cabia."

FOR CALIFORNIA .- The United States Mail steamship Dinois, Capt. Charles Boggs, sailed from this port at 20 chick yesterday afterment for Aspirwall and California. EUROPEAN GOSSIP

Proza Our Goeriping Correspondent. LONDON, Feb. 13, 1857.

When republicans declaim against the institution of Royalty as a uncleas superfetation of the body politic, their adversaries invariably resort to the argument of reyal spiender and magnificence. In our money-making century, in which, according to their assertion, the noble tradition of money-spending is nearly lost, there must be, at least, Kings and Queens, who may give to mankind the grand exam-ple of unbounded liberality. Monarchs are the providential protectors of art and artists, the highminded dispersers of wealth, the natural fountains of honor. Commoners and democrats are usually mean and shabby; crowned heads alone are capable of displaying a true sumptuesity, and courts enjoy the privilege of giving fresh life to trade and com-

merce.

How often have we been obliged to hear this theme developed in mest eloquent sentences; and in theory it looks plausible enough, for one would think that individuals who have, as it were the riches of a nation at their disposal, might and should be generous in the extreme; their bounty should be as unlimited as their income. But when we look at the practice, the matter appears in a somewhat different light, and we find the most paltry mean-ness where we expected dazzling munificence. Thus, whatever may be the private virtues of the couple who sit on the throne of England, posterity will not bestow upon them the title of and Albert "the magnificent," with which it has

honored a Medicis.

Mr. Rogers, one of the actors who performed lately at Windser Castle before the Queen, has been bold and manly enough to state in a Police Court that he received the petty sum of 13 shillings 4 pence for his services, and to hand the same over to the megistrate for the poor-box. The economical pro-pensity of the English sovereign was already well known to ber subjects; but is there any no-bleman, any merchant, any professional gentleman in the kingdom, who would not feel ashamed to pay a player almost on the same scale on which he re-wards a butler at a respectable dinner party? Wil henceforth any one, a Court Jenkins excepted, speak without a smile of royal generosity! The efforts of Mr. Wigan or of Mr. Charles Kean to wipe off this stain will prove useless. Artists are well aware of the fact that they must not look to Windstein ser or Buckingham Palace for an adequate remu-

But we have to record a still more painful in stance of princely paliriness, we are almost inclined to say unkindness. Before another police mag-istrate there was read the other day a letter of a paor woman, the grand-daughter of a general, daughter of a captain, widow of an officer, and mother of fire sons who died in the service of their coun try, in India and the Crimea. Bereft of all who were near and dear to her, unable to live on the paltry allowance which she received from the workher deep distress to one who receives truly royal salaries for many offices which give him no other trouble than that of counting his money, I mean to Prince Albert. She thought her grief would now soon be at an end, that she would no longer have to suffer from dire poverty, for a Field Marshal could not abandon to public charity the distressed mother of five gallant soldiers, who had bravely fought the battles of Great Britain. In reply, she received a letter from Colonel Phipps, informing her that there were already too many demands on the purse of his Royal Highness. And now we will call on enthusiastic royalists to quote an instance of a prominent Republican mean enough to behave so shabbily; but English loyalty is like every inveterate superstition, inaccessible to facts. At all events, the word royal, as a synonyme of grand and munificent, must be corrected in our dictions

From a sovereign of Great Britain to the "Prince de la Finance." there is no great distance, for, to repeat an old pun, if Solemon was the King of the Jews, Rothschild is the Jew of the Kings. Besides, like a real dynasty, the Rothschilds marry only persons of their own rank, and as Rothschilds alone belorg to the rank of Rothschilds, a Rothschild always marries another Rothschild. The "fashionable world" is just now much occupied with one of
these marriages, which will soon take place. Leonora, the daughter of Baren Lionel Rothschild, the
Member for the City of London, is the bride, not
of Baron James Rothschild, as the Nord has it, nor
of Gustave, the eldest son of Baron James, as
Galignani and The Times pretend, but of his second
son. Alphonec. As a faithful and trustworthy sens of their own rank, and as Rothschilds alone Galignami and The Times pretend, but of his second son. Alphonee. As a faithful and trustworthy cironicler, I beg to verify that important point of genealogy, and now the annals of the house of Judah will reach the remotest posterity without its future historian being exposed to commit a most dargerous mistake, in taking the Baroness or Princess Alphonse for Lady Gustave. A hundred and fifty guests are invited to the ceremony, which will be celebrated at the beautiful seat of Baron Lionel at Gunnersbury, near Kew. The lovely Lionel, at Gunnersbury, near Kew. The lovely bride, whose portrait has lately been given in The Ladics' Newspaper, under the name of Black Eyes, will be surrounded by 21 bridesmaids, 12 Christians, and 9 belonging to the Jewish persuasion. So much for royal families, for, as my witty friend Alphonse Toussenel says, Jews and bankers are the true kings of our epoch.

1 have, however, one anecdote more to tell, in

which a reigning sovereign plays a part, though by no means a reputable one, and you will readily be-lieve me when I state that I am speaking of Fred-erick William IV. of Prussia. When only heir presumptive, this prince was on intimate terms presumptive, this prince was on intimate terms with many artists, especially with the lamented Krueger, whose death I have lately recorded. This amiable painter, who died from the consequences of a hunting party, seems to have always been a zealous partisan of that exercise, and thus we find him assisting at a comfortable hunter's breakfast in the castle of Granewald, near Potsdam, about fifteen years ago. The heir presumptive was already remarkable for the love of champagne which characterizes the King whom Punch calls Cliquot, and in a moment of great or the state of the control of ent of royal enthusiasm, he proposed the toast.

Pereat the Republic." One glass remained un touched, one guest silent - it was Krueger's. At this demonstration the hopeful prince became so en-raged that he hurled a bottle at the artist, and if the latter had not bent his head before "Fred-crick William's missile" reached him. Germany might have been deprived of the Review and the Outh of Fidelin.

Oath of Fidelity.

Hermann Kett's biblical tragedy, Saul, has lately been represented at Berlin, and deservedly met with very mederate success. It is, indeed, difficult to move the public with a subject with which everybody is acquainted, and which rigidly excludes historical imagination. Herr Kett has found means, however, to introduce one innovation. King Saul speaks like a monarch of our days, discussing the royal prerogative and wondering at the opposition of the people, at a time when the peo-ple had not been invented. The friends of Hermani Kett are very sorry, for he is a 'good soul;' but there, as Alphonse Karr somewhere remarks, to be a "good soul" is the quality of those who have other quality.

Hebbel has also written a biblical drama, Judith but the siege of Bethulia is really a dramatic epi-sode, and the author has, moreover, had the good sense to hand over his work to a talented musician, Naumann, who will make an opera of it. be hoped that this production will not disappoint the sanguine expectations of the numerous friends and admirers of the poet and and the composer.

Before I speak of French society and lit-erature, I am bound to correct two errors which slipped inadvertently into my last letter. The Rerue de Paris, which was summoned before the Correctional tribunal on the ground of having given effense to public morality by the publication of the romance of Madame Borary, has not been convicted, but acquitted. As this is the first liberal periodical which has found grace before the eyes of the mage which has found grace before the contract of France, I was inclined to believe the contract information, which had reached me in a private letter. I am, nevertheless, as much surprised and rejoiced as everybody in Paris, at this acquital, though I am decidedly averse to slippery for

ture of disorders which may exist in society. Such a system would had to a realism which would be the negation of the beautiful and the good, and produce write equally offensive to the eyes and the must. Every writer who respects himself abould never forget that fit is one like art, in order to accomplish the good which it is called upon to bring forth, must not only be moral in thought, but also chosts and pure in form and expression." expression."

One cannot but assent to these words, from

whatever quarter they proceed. But, also! do not after my opinion of French Judges, for the proverb says, une fois nest pas contume. Senart, late Speaker of the Constituent Assembly and Minister under General Cavaignac, defended the Review. The other missase concerns Bithop Bennechese, who has not been appointed Archbishop of Tours, as the papers had announced. The preferment has been bestowed on an obscure Schop of Viviers.

The Catholic Caurch of France is afflicted by a

new scandel, in the shape of a lawsuit against "the indies of Picpus." A million of france is claimed back from this religious community. What a situation! Here is a convent which has actually re-ceived a million from a single individual. How is it possible to conciliate the "vow of poverty" of the nuns with the amazing wealth of the community! Indeed, these religious establishments assume frightful proportions in France. During the administration of the late Archbishop Sibour alone, 28 new corporations were founded in Paris, under various de nominations.

The octogenarian scientific writer, Biot, has been received as a member of the French Academy: M Guizot was called upon to answer the speech of the new "Immortal." It is scarcely necessary to add that the harangue of the political historian was admirable in form and lofty in thought, though dog-matic and dry in the extreme. He finished by a quotation from the Gospel, and pronounced rather a sermon than a literary discourse.

The tenor Duprez is, perhaps, the only artistic sovereign whom his partisans have not abandoned since his abdication. He sings no longer for him-self but for the poor. He is mayor of a small parish in the environs of Paris, and every year gives a concert for the benefit of his distressed felow-villegers. Last week he took part in a concert, the prefits of which are destined to a poor artist, and was received with enthusiasm. His daughter, Madame Vandenheuvel, sang with him the duet of

The new drama of Alexander Dumas, junior, the Money Question,' of which I have already spoken, has been represented at the "tymnase," and much applanded by the spectators. The amazing success of this young writer has not yet received

the smallest check. I have herecotore called your attention to the circumstance that historical publications now constiare, in consequence, eagerly sought for by the ser-ous portion of the public. The 4th and 5th volume of the "Memoirs of Marshal Marmon", " although referring to nothing but military details and deduc-tions, have, in virtue of that disposition, excited more interest than would have been their lot in or-dinary times. Besides, they abound in curious anecreferring to the epoch of the first Empire, the history of which is retraced in these two volumes, namely, the years 1812 and 1813. It has been remarked that the Duke of Ragusa wages an incessant war against his companions in arms, and poisoned with the hurls his sharpest arrows, poisoned with the bitter poison of hatred and revenge, against the Marshals and Generals who, brave as they may have been, made themselves most willingly the servile instruments of Imperial despotism. His anger goes so far that we are almost inclined to repeat to Marmott the recommendation which Voltaire addressed to the Jesuits; "Endeavor by all means to love one another a lattle, for if you do not, who elee in the world will love you!

The judgment which the late Marshal passes on the English army has, we are bound to confess, been marvelously confirmed in the Crimean campaign. He bestows the greatest praise on the gal-lantry of the soldiers, and remarks that the fire of the English Infantry is more murderous than that of any other corps. But he adds: "If only one wheel of the costly machinery happens to be stop-"ped, the whole is instantly disorganized." Nothing could be more true, and the English would do well to mind advice given by so high an authority.

Among other interesting incidents, we find a conversation which is said to have taken place between Napeleon I, and Marshai Marmont, a few days be-fore the disastrous and decisive battle of Leipsic. The successful dictator explained to his lieutenant, if we are to believe the latter, the difference which there was in his mind, between a man of honor and a con-cientious man. He preferred the former, bea conscientions man. He preserved are torner, because he usually kept his word, while the second looked after the necessity and expediency of his scions. "Thus," said he, "my father-in-law, the "Emperor of Austria, has done what he believes to be for the interest of his people, but has betrayed the word which he gave to me; he is a decent, con-"scientious man, but no man of honor." We un-derstand now why a blind obedience to the word of command, though it may break the laws of one's feet of a ferocious soldiery, and annihilate the welfare of nations for ages to come, is called by cuphony "military honor." The Duke of Ragusa pretends that he was conscientious, in this sense, when he betrayed his Emperor and benefactor for what he believed to be the interest of his country; but what was be when, in July 1830, he cannot aded the valuant citizens of Paris, in the defense of royal ordinances which he himself declared to be

Mar-bal Marmont gives us also a curious in stance of Murat's amusing infatuation and self-con-ceit. During the campaign of 1813, the vain King of Naples told him that one day while walking in the streets of his capital with his Queen, he was the streets of his capital with his Queen, he was greeted with great enthusiasm by his subjects, and that he was so deeply moved by this token of devicedness, that he could not help saying to his fair partner, "Poor people! they are joyful! They do not know what a mistortune is threatening "them! They do not know that I am going "nway!" It would, indeed, have been better for the Neapolitans and Murst himself, if he had never endeavored to come back.

Perhaps the whole wuth is not told in thes "Memoirs," for, if we are to trust a German paper which is generally well-informed. Louis Napoleon read them in manuscript. He blamed, it is said, the Marshal for the reproaches with which said, the Marshai for the represence with which he loads the memory of his former colleagues, and expressed his astonishment that such an intelligent man should have given to Louis XVIII, the the advice to hoist the tri-colored flag (this piece of information will be found in a subsequent volume, not yet published). "The King," re-marked the present Emperor of the French acted wisely in refusing to comply with that desire. What would people say, if the Count de Chambord renounced the white flag? One can only governin accordance with one's principle."
Louis Napoleon, indeed, remains faithful to the last to his own principle, which finds its truest expression in coups d état hypocrisy and violence.

If, from serious works, we turn to light litera-ire, we remark another "sign of the time," three, we remark another 'sign of the time,' through by ro means a reputable one. The greatest hit for an "enterprising publisher or writer is tow the publication of a scandalous newspaper. Beside "Figaro" 'le Pamphlétaire." 'le Chartari, "le Mousquetaire," 'les Chroniqueurs." 'les Contemporains," there exists a host of satirical journals, which attack public and private men, if not with the wit, at least with the barefacedness of Aristophanes M. Eugène Jacquard, who styles himself Eugène de Mirecourt because he was born in the small town of that name, has published, under the title "les Contemporains," sharp pamphlets, we might as well say infameus libels, against the leading literary men of France, except those who stand in favor with the Government. He now continues his odious task in a periodical bearing the same title and written in the same spirit. But the craving for indiscreet gorsip is by no means satisfied with these numero is gorsip is by no means satisfied with these numerous petty journals; every large paper has i's ' chroni-cler,' as my French fellow talkers are fond of calltal, though I am decidedly averse to shapery romances. The judgment delivered in this instance is remarkable, and gives excellent advice to ventur some writers. I quote:

"This work deserves a severe express, for the mission of literature should be to ad yo and receive in hird by elevating the undestanding and refuse years, taker than to inspire a square of vice by the pixelent vices and follies. Among these we may mention Edmond About, of the Moniteur; Amédée Achard, of the Assembleé Nationale; Alphense Karr, of the Presse; Alexandre Mooin, of the

Pigero, Edmond Texier of the Sicils. Auguste Villemot of the Independence Belgs. "Nemo" of the Nord, Bertin of the Droit, &c., without even speaking of the most excellent veteras "gossips," like Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Lireux, Leon Gerlan, Eugène Guinot, and a number of secondsecond-rate fellows. This is a brilliant staff of resecond-rate criticus. In the second re-viewers, indeed; and yet, they are insufficient, al-though a special paper, Les Chroniqueurs, publishes twice a week the most successful "chronicies" which have appeared in France and Belgium. It is strange and wonderful, but "all desire to know what every one is doing," and therefore all honor o the important craft of gossips, to which it is my

bunble privilege to belong '
But, alas' there is a battalion of drones already mixing with the bees; they hum and sting and produce anything but honey. Their feuilletons are a most cynical "school for scandal," and wee to the poor victim against whom they have set their minds! European seciety is so bad and victors that venomous insects may possibly be wanted to hasten its dissolution. Nevertheless, although Lamartine's definition of a newspaper,

"Cet debe du marin que le seir on oub may fairly be applied to these ephemerial publica-tions, they do a vast amount of mischief. Louis Napoleon objects greatly to political discussions: but private calumny and scandalous attacks are highly favored, as they were under the Roman Casars. "But we must live," answer in chorus M. Esgéne (de Mirecourt) and Co. How many of these writers deserve, however, the sharp answer which a statesman once returned to a roguish reviewer who endeavored to justify some dirty work by say ing that he must live: "I do not see the necessity

There is one point on which bees and drones per fectly agree, and that is to wage an implacable against the steut dame Crinoline (would that I might at least call her a "dowsger lady"). The intelligence of her death was, alas' premature, and we are as far from a revolution in the field of fashion as we are in politics. Emperors and hosps are alike impregnable. And well may it be so, if one takes in consideration the strong defenses be-hind which they fly for refuge. A youthful diplothat the French and English treat their public menon ents and their ladies in the same manner; are surrounded by gratings. And I am bold to hazard the addition that both must find it alike impossible to sit down.

The fair partisans of the Crinoline feel the weakness of argument on their side, and accordingly re-sort to personalities. "What has Lord X, to do with the amplitude of our petticeate?" asked re-cently one of the leaders of that influential party; we den't care for his extraordinary beard, which he exhibits with so much complacency, as a holy relic from the Crimea, in our drawing-rooms, atthough it would occupy a more convenient place in the Tower of London, beside the tattered flags."

This is the language held by the Conservatives. The Liberals and Radicals recriminate with great bitterness. "How do you find my dress " asked a charming daughter of Albien, whose hoops have actually reached the limit of the possible, of the same Lord X., between two courtesies, in of those horrible "lancer's quadrilles." quisitely handsome," answered the gallant and fashionable officer: "it brings back to my mind some of the sweetest recollections of my life." "This is gratifying, indeed," whispered the English merceilleuse, using very adroitly one of these pretty fans which are called Victoria fans, because the Queen resorted to one in looking at a hazardous picture which King Leopold of Belgium has sent to Prince Albert: "will it not be indiscreet to ask the name of the beautiful being whom I have the advantage of resembling?" "Not at all," replied advantage of resembling !" "Not at a the hero (style of The London Times), Crimean tent under which I spent many days, never to be forgotton, on the High's of Balaklava." Here the conversation ended, and I fancy it will not

be taken up again.

Civilians are sometimes rougher even than soldiers. "For what do you wait to get married?" lately asked the handsome mother of a beautiful

daughter- "O matre pulchra fi'ls palebrior,"of a young gentleman who paid his attentions to the latter, in due form, without having ever touched upon the cardinal point. "For a diminution in the price of moire antique," calmly answered the suitor. And, indeed, fashionable ladies are now-a-days

beyond price, and many a marriage will be pre-vented on that account.

Another inconvenience, of a lighter nature, has recently been discovered, and may contribute, more than anything else, toward checking the Crinmore than anything else, toward checking the Crin-oline movement. An old bachelor, whose only en-joyment at a ball consists in eyeing the dancers, approached a young female friend, after a some-what rapid polka, and whispered, "I have seen them, they are blue." The lady blushed, under-standing that the gentleman was speaking of that part of her dress which has furnished to the English nation a high order of chivalry and the suita-ble motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Different means are resorted to in order to prevent this "exhibition," but we are in hopes they may prove bell is put in motion, the clapper will appear to bell is put in motion, the clapper will appear to be every observing eye; and, be it said with all possi-ble submission to callantry, ladies dressed in the rewest style, when dancing, smazingly resemble Big Ben in the act of ringing. The consequences may be deduced by my fair readers themselves.

THE SUEZ-PELUSIUM CANAL.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. I. Tribane.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Jan. 20, 1857.

The restoration of the long-lost Indo-Egyptian trade through the Red Sea has occupied my mind for the last fifteen years, during repeated journeys to the far East, in which I gained the practical views on the intrinsic value of the far-famed Sucz-Pelusium Canal, the grand desideratum of the politicians and marchants of Scatters. the politicians and merchants of Southern Europe. which I expressed in the last July number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, in an article headed France and the Suez Canal.

The French politicians regard this canal less as a new source of wealth than as the means of sapping the Angle-Saxon commercial supremacy. To them the final cost and profit of the monster work is no object, only they will be careful not to venture in it more than their moral and political to venture in it more than their moral and political influence. It is well known that Gen. Bonaparte was the originator of this canal scheme, now nearly sixty mars old. Mr. Ferd. de Lesseps, although appearing in a private character in the warming up of this scheme, is, nevertheless, a member of the Administration of Foreign Affairs in France. The selection of such a favorable opportunity as the late Russian war to force into the throats of his unsuspecting "amis les enuemis" this nonalatable bait preting "amis les ennemis" this unpalatable bait, shows plainly the master-band of this Mephistophe-The merchants in the Mediterranean scaports are

itle acquainted with the effects and causes of the little acquainted with the effects and causes of the world's trade, and, consequently, are easily seduced by the "Fata Morgana" sketches of the bimouthly fathme de Sucz, edited in Paris by the canal proprietors, and circulated officially and gratis. The good tolks believe religiously in the universal and omnipotent efficacy of the great arcanum—the Sucz Pelusium Canal—to heal all their commercial missions of the heal all their commercial missions of the bandle dream of the procedure. eries, and they hardly dream of the possibility of such a glorious enterprise, in a pecuniary point of view, turning out worse than a Mexican or Spanish lean. In Trieste, Leghern, Genoa and Marseilles, no doubt some mere millions of French hvres will be subscribed, but I rather doubt whether in New-York, London, Liverpool or Hamburg, those cul-minating points of the world's trade, such fancy stocks will find a market. The P. O. Steamship Company talk very favorably of the Sucz Canal, but show no disposition to lend their material assistance to an enterprise which reminds one so much of the fable of the reasted chestonts. The more sensible part of the Alexandrian subscribers begin to doubt the reality of the fancy sketches in the above-mentioned French paper; they are relaxing in spite of the repeated and warm exhortations of its unread columns. I know of many who will rather forfeit the one per cent stipulated for such an emergency, than venture their capital in the execution of the very counterpart to the endless and useless Nile bar; then I know of as many again who are unable to pay a Beston shilling on the dellar for the sums for which they engaged themselves in this enterprise.

Suez, now the terminus of the Alexandrian Rail-

road, is destined to become one of the most im-portant cities on the Arabisn Gulf, from the moment the fresh-water canal from the Nile, siresdy ment the fresh-water canal from the Nice stream, in process of construction, is completed. This by-draul c work is entirely independent of the French Sucr. Petusium Canal, for which not a shovel of earth has yet been removed.

M. Escairac de Lautour has, for incapacity and infismanagement, it is said, been dismissed

and netsmansgement, it is said, been dismissed from the leadership of the projected expedition to the Mountains of the Moon, in which the Pasha of the Monniams of the Moon, in which the Passia of Egypt has already spent, or rather thrown away, over \$100,000. Very probably the expedition will be postponed indefinitely, and the Nile sources will remain shrouded for some years longer. This French nobleman was one of the great authori-ties advanced by M de Lesseps in the elaborate research and the large great authori-

Programme of his inr-named canal project.

No doubt you have already heard of the Egyptian Red Sea Steam Company, started by Sayd Pasha, which is considered such a lucrative investment that the property of certain orphans of Pacha's own family will be desored to it. in ended to run six steamers from Suez to Djudda, Hodieda, Meka and Acen, and back by way of Herbers, Mussewah, Suakin and Cosseir. Already two attempts at trade in the Red Sea have failed on account of mismaragement, the first in 1818 and the last in 1842, if I remember well. No doubt this third attempt will succeed better. It certainly cannot fail for want of counselors. The Board of Administration of this new Steam Company consists of twelve members, half Turkish and half European jects, an American Vice-Pr sident, and a Turk ish President-note of whom have ever been in the Arabian Gulf. The Vice-President and the twelve counselors receive a remuneration of \$2,500 per annum for their services, and a dozen agencies in the Arabian Gulf and in Egypt will be supported on a similar liberal feeting. Thirty thousand pil-grims are locked for as the chief support of the enterprise, and coal in Suez and Aden, it is fondly expected, will cost \$15 the tun, as none but the ost liberal of coal contractors will be engaged by

the Cempany.
Sayd Pasha is extending his pleasure trip to Khartoum. His absence here passes quite unob-served, even by those who were the bitterest adrersatics of his predecessor, the late Abbas Pasha, who no doubt, in a year or two, will be canonized by the Egyptians, thanks to his successor's negative qualities, which become more apparent every year.

The few American residents here foundly hope the

The few Allerican restaints acre to any hope case oming Administration will appoint a representative capable of appreciating the commercial importance of modern Alexandria, and one who is willing to assist his fellow-citizens in their endeavors to extend our world-spread trade and navigation also to the great emperium of the East, which to talk time is denied to our enterprising merchants in spite of the costly Consul-Gererals we have kept in this place for the last ten years. The reason is, that these worthes busy themselves too much with dispensing protection to foreigners, and in the continual squabbles arising the certom with the local authori-ties; as for instance in the case of Escaro Butroos Cassis. The most conspicuous among the lot of foreigners protected here by the star-spangled flag are, four Mollavian Jewesses, keepers of houses of doubtful reputation. Mr. de Leon, our present Consul-General, pretends to be each powered to ex end the American protection to whomsoever he pleases. This gentleman, it will be remembered, commenced his Comular func-tions here by speechifying to the people in the streets from the balcony of a public house, to the great astonishment of the Alexandrian community, who never saw the like before from a Censul-General. A similar indiscretion he committed again the other day, on the occasion of two Prussian-protected Swiss applying to him for American protection. This was not only graciously awarded, but they were invited also to induce the rest of their countrymen under Austrian and French protection to follow their example, assuring them that in case of an ontbreak of war between Prussia and Switzerland, the United States Government would at once take an active part in the protection of the sister Republic. But no Swiss left or will leave Austrian or French protection for ours so long as it rests identified with Mr. de Leon's personal favor.

An Irishman, clerk to an English house, continue to be United States Vice-Consul, in spite of a late provision of Congress against the inconvenience of ntrusting sliens or foreigners with such charges.
AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.

FOREIGN CHEMICAL LABORATORIE!

From a pricate letter of an American student to a correspond-The German Laboratories offer, certainly, very superior advantages to all who choose to be diligent; and one can stay with profit at almost any of them; but it is best for the student to spend some time in more than one. As it is a feature of German character to investigate particular branches, so the different laboratories

For Analytic Inorganic Chemistry the laboratory of Rose of Berlin has the highest reputation, but then he takes but one or two students, and these places are generally engaged beforehand. They have been filled by American students for some time.

vary according to the forte of their professors.

by American students for some time.

For Analytic Organic Chemistry of course Liebig's laboratory in Minich stands the highest. He takes about six students, and his laboratory arrangements are fine. It is not easy to get a place there, but an American can generally succeed. His charges are if think) 60 florms (\$24) per half year, and 20 florins (\$8)

American can generally succeed. His charges are it bink) 50 florins (\$3) per half year, and 20 florins (\$8) mere for his lectures.

For various kinds of Mineral Analysis, as that of the silicates, for all kinds of gas determinations and for general chemistry the laboratory in Heidelberg, under Prof. Bunsen, stanes decidedly at the head.

Prot. Bunsen is the best gas analyst in the world, and his lectures on general chemistry are said to be as good as any delivered in Germany. The Professor is a most capital fellow. The laboratory is new and the best in Germany. It accommodates 50 students, and has been filled for the last year, but Americans can easily get places. Charges, 6 florins (\$18 10) for laboratory, and 20 florins (\$8] for lectures.

For making chemical preparations and the general study of organic chemistry, Prof. Wonler of Gottingen is, perbape, the best. More Americans study with him than at any other laboratory in Europe, and I have heard him praised by all; but his laboratory is not as well arranged as some others. It is no place to study inorganic chemical analysis.

For beginters and these at work on qualitative analysis the laboratory of Prof. Fresenius at Wiesbaden is very good although for advanced students it is inferior to although of the two mentioned before it—Bunsen's and

For beginners and those at work on qualitative analysis the laboratory of Prof. Fresenius at Wiesbaden is very good although for advanced students it is inferior to either of the two mentioned before it—Bunson's and Wohler's. I have known some who have studied there and they were pleased. I visited it but a few days ago. The arrangements are very good; charges are about the same as these at Heidelberg, I think, but cannot speak positively.

about the arms as these at Heidelberg, I think, but cannot speak positively.

The laboratory of Prof. Erdman, in Leipsic, is a very good one, and I know saveral Americans who have studied there. They were pleased on the whole, but still bardly recommend the place, charges less than those mentioned; many lectures are free.

Tress are the principal German laboratories, and for most purpose I would decidedly recommend those of Bursen and Wohler as standing at the head, giving Bursen the preserves, as I think him the most philosophical chemist of the day.

As near as I can ascertain, the lab ratories of Paris are not as good for work as those of Germany, but one may hear good is tures in the Winder. I forgot to say that Bursen's lectures are on General Inorganic Chemistry, these being two similar courses each year. Liebug a critores are on Inorganic in Winder and Organic Chemistry in Summer. At all of these Universities there are various courses on technical, applied, and special Chemistry by various professors, which are accessible.

There are some five or six Professors of Chemistry in the Heidelberg University, and four working la-

boretories.

In German Universities there are two terms per year.

In German Universities there are two terms per year. In German Universities there are two terms per year (called **sem*sters)**-one commencing about the middle of October, and lasting until about March 15; the next commencing about May 15, and ending August 15. Chemical, as well as other students, must be matriculated in the University, which costs various prices in various Universities. Here it is about \$4.40 (11 flettle). Living expenses are rather less than in cities of corresponding size in America; and are of course, med five on the university of the wants and funds of the individual. A sudent can live for \$100 per year, expenses all in; can live easily, if scone mical, and buy some books, for live easily, if economical, and buy some books, for \$500; while many spend nearly twice that. The mat

Side; while many spend nearly twice that. The matter of books and apparates is an important item, and both are cheager than in America. Both must be furnished by the student himself, the laboratory furnishes nothing but the commences articles.

It is well to learn something of the language before coming here; but one acquires it faster here than at home. All the principal German chemists speak Eaglish and French, and one can pick up enough of the German inaguage in a few months to understand lectures, authough it takes at least a year to become fa-

miliar enough to work wall. The best time for entering the laboratories is with the Winter half year, or the 15th of October, but one can enter at any time.

AN EXCURSION IN HUNGARY.

From a private letter written by a gentleman who went out to Pesth last Summer to take some engines for steamers building by the Danube Steam Navigation Company, we extract the following description of a

TRIP INTO NORTHERN HUNGARY. TRIP INTO NORTHERN HUNGARY.

"On the evening of the 8th of October we left Poeth in a Hungarian carriage with no springs and three berses, and after a sore two and a balf days drive through a remantic country, great part of the way over thills so steep that we were obliged to wake up them, we reached Nagy Slabes, a village near the Corpations. The first two days there we, eat in chimping the mountains, well hunning, and inspecting the paper mills. On the 13th we went over to K senan, where there are extensive furnaces, rolling mills and forget

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF EUROPE

there are extensive furnaces, folling mills and lorger which we visited."

THE MANNOTH CAVE OF EUROPE.

"From Rosenau we made an excursion to Abrolek, where there is a cave said to be the largest in Europe. As yet it is but little known. At Si p. m we entered it with three guides. The entrance is from a vally into the side of a hill, which is there bold and rocky. From the mouth we proceeded through a passage six feet by nine, descending about ten degrees for 100 yards, when we suddenly found ourselves in aspacious hall 130 feet wide by 70 or 80 in hight. We continued along a little creek which commencing here rame through the cave as far as explored, increasing as it goes and forming falls where four is heard at a great distance. Through this fall, which occasionally narrowed to a small passage, we continued sometimes along the sides of hills 50 or 80 feet high. The ceiling in the large halls, some of which were 300 feet wide by 150 in night, some of which were 300 feet wide by 150 in night, is sudded with stalactites which seemed like the containing by maches of gliganite faces. The light of the containing by maches of gliganite faces. The light of the stall by Bengal lights which thing a guiden his upon the speciality peaks. After two hours and shall of this club ing up and down, sometimes over great masses of r agh stones, some of the party complished of being tired, as two had already form their shoes so that they could scarcely walk with them, and one had slipped and rolled down the bank of the creek into the water, getting plentifal bruisse and ducking, we were obliged to give up the idea of going or. It is enid that a smart walker may go on for seven hours. The cave has never been explored to the out on way went into one of the ride caverus caled Paradze for its wonderful beauty. Here we found vast there are also concretions which do not reach the ceiling. Two, or the shorter ones of these, are not unlike statues, they are called Adam and Eve. I luminated by liengal lights, this Paradne is the most impa

ps sing sight I ever behead."

A HUNGARIAN HOTEL.

We returned to the best inn in the place. It was a i whit with a straw roof, moss covered at that; a function made of beards through the center of the roof caught need of the smoke from the fire-place, which was in the middle of the ground for A tew sheafs of straw were spread on the ground at hight for us to sleep on and our coachman spent the night in the stable with his horses. In the morning we hurried back to Reschau. "On Sunday, the 19th of October, we were back at

"On Sunday, the 19th of October, we were back at Nagy slabos to attend the church festival. At 2p. m. we sat down to a fine dinner; a band of gipsy unasicians played while we were eating. At 3p. m. the table was cleared, and dancing commerced; it was kept up till the reat morning. The prioris joined in the fest vity by drinking so much choice wine that they all not tray.

the fest vity by drinking so much choice wine that they all get tipsy.

We afterward joined a grape gathering party in one of the vineyards near Rocceau, a most romantic and picturesque place. The process of wine-making here is so nevel that I cannot attempt to describe it. After the vintage is over the neighboring vineyardowners, with their families, get together, and sing and dence, with a band of music, eat a good dinser and supper, and have a genuine harvest home. Occasionally the peasants who have been employed during the vintage are allowed to have their dance. It is a fine wight to see them in their strange costumes with their singular manners and dancing their odd dances. The singular manners and dancing their odd dances. The singular manners and dancing their odd dances. The singular manners are kept up until after midnight on a ground surrounded by bondires. The women then begin to retire into the vineyard-hut, while the men poke the gipsies to keep the poor fellows playing. Sometimes a band with a priest at their head go around and perform the Hungarian burial ceremony over the sleepers."

ITALIAN JEALOUSY AND REVENGE. Correspondence of The London Daily News.

ROME, Jan. 31

A tragical specimen of Italian jeal my took place in the beginning of that week at the Pope s favorite Sumer reside the, the ore of smouse but now decerted seaceses town of P. Tro of anzio. The women of that and the neighboring town of Nettmo are celebrated for their beauty but the charms of a young girl, the daughter of a linkerman of Pato of Anzio, have for some time past entitled her to a preseminent rank even in that hand of beauties. A young man belonging to a soble family of Orvieto, while casually acjourning in Porto of Anzio, became enamored of the inherman seaghter to such a degree as to overlook all differences of rank, and to wish for a mion with the object of his passion; but his parents put a stop to his matrimonial inheations by suddenly summoning him back to Orvieto, and keeping him there in expectation of some more suitable project. The young girl, thus unwinlingly abandoned by her lover, was room after courted by one of her own townsmen, quite a youth, and annot the Manicipal Secretary, who professed the most ardent attachment to her, and offerred to marry her although totally imprepared to meet the expenses of the matrimonial state. While these unsatisfactory propositions were pending, the Orvietan lover sent a letter stating that by the decease of his parent he had become master of his own actions, and he should less no time in returning to Porto d'Anzio, to failful his promise of marrying the fishermans danghter. This price of intelligence was favorably received by the eid man and the young girl, and their expectations were realized toward the end of last week by seeing the amount Count arrive from Rome, laden with presents for his intered bride. The necessary preliminaries having been summarily arranged, the impatient lovers were united in the hely bonds of marrismony on Sanday morning least, the bride being fashi anally stitled in the high great of the sease of his own of the canadate of the consequence of the cons